

BROWN-SHIRT DIPLOMATS

West German Foreign Ministry X-Rayed

See page 97

DEMOCRATIC GERMAN REPORT

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Invitation to Big Four Foreign Ministers "COME AND SEE"

The Foreign Ministers of the Big Four should visit the German Democratic Republic, Walter Ulbricht, First Deputy Prime Minister, proposed on May 27th.

Mr Ulbricht made the suggestion in an interview with Frank H. Bartholomew, president of United Press International, the US news-agency. Mr Ulbricht said: "We request the Four Powers to help the German people to arrive at a peaceful solution by preparing a peace treaty with the represent-

atives of the two German governments. We know that there are many prejudices. Can we not arrange the matter simply? After informing themselves of the state of affairs in West Germany, the four foreign ministers could visit the German Democratic Republic and compare developments in the two German states. The Government of the German Democratic Republic would be glad if Messrs Herter, Gromyko, Selwyn Lloyd and Couve de Murville would

make a joint visit to the German Democratic Republic."

Here are some of the other main points made in the course of the interview:

Bartholomew: When would the Soviet Union conclude a separate peace treaty with the GDR (German Democratic Republic) if the Big Four are unable to reach agreement on such a treaty?

Ulbricht: We believe that it should be possible, fourteen years after the end of the war, to conclude a peace treaty with Germany... Such a treaty should be signed jointly by the representatives of both German states. The great obstacles to a peaceful solution of the German problem are atomic armament in West Germany, rocket bases, and the policy of revenge of the West German Government...

If the West German Government shares the opinion of French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville that the Paris Treaties with West Germany are in fact a sort of peace treaty, then the Soviet Union and other states will have to take the course of concluding a genuine peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic. This question has already been considered, and official negotiations would commence at a suitable time.

Bartholomew: In the case of the conclusion of a peace treaty, what rights for the western



Greek Jews in transit to a Nazi murder camp. A scene from "Stars" a film co-produced by Bulgaria and Democratic Germany which won the Special Jury Prize at the Cannes Festival.

powers in West Berlin would be recognised by the GDR?

Ulbricht: It is abnormal that foreign powers should raise the question of occupation rights or other special rights in West Berlin fourteen years after the end of the war. I can recall no comparable case in modern history.

The conclusion of a peace treaty would finally liquidate in international law all special rights still claimed by the western powers in West Berlin. We hope that the Summit Conference may agree on a Statute for a demilitarised West Berlin Free City. If, after the conclusion of a peace treaty, the western powers wish to keep their troops for a period in West Berlin, then special agreements will have to be concluded between the GDR and the western powers. We believe, however, that the presence of troops of the western powers in West Berlin is not only completely unnecessary, but also harmful, since the 'front-line politicians' of West Berlin believe that they can exploit the presence of western troops for their provocative policy against the GDR. There is no realistic reason why the USA should station troops in West Berlin, thousands of miles away from home. Nobody has the slightest

intention of attacking West Berlin, or forcing anything unacceptable upon the West Berliners. The proposals for a demilitarised Free City made by the Soviet Union guarantee the West Berliners all those rights defined in the UN Charter.

Bartholomew: Would the GDR be prepared to act as "authorised agents" in implementing Four Power agreements on Berlin, and access to the city from the west?

Ulbricht: West Berlin lies inside the territory of the German Democratic Republic, and forms part of its territory, and all means of access to West Berlin stand under the sovereignty of the GDR, which is a sovereign state. The supervisory organs on these routes of communication, particularly after the conclusion of a peace treaty, could only be nominees of the Government of the GDR, and never "authorised agents of the Big Four". This is even less conceivable because of the fact that there are no diplomatic relations between the Government of the GDR and the governments of the western powers. The idea that supervisory organs on our territory could be the appointees of powers which do not recognise us appears to us completely

absurd. It would also be contrary to the right to national self-determination defined in the UN Charter.

Bartholomew: Would the GDR insist on negotiations with the western powers on the use of the communications which lead through the GDR to West Berlin?

Ulbricht: Anyone who wants to make agreements on the use of communications subject to the sovereignty of the GDR will have to conduct some sort of negotiations with the Government of the GDR. Anyone who wants something from us will have to make proposals, and negotiate on these proposals. If I want to go into somebody's house, then I can only do this with the permission of the owner of the house. This is normal amongst civilised people.

Bartholomew: Under what circumstances would the GDR agree that a re-united Germany should be a member of NATO?

Ulbricht: This question is quite unrealistic. Re-united Germany could never be a member of NATO. We are ready to make the concession that re-united Germany should not be member of the Warsaw Pact. But we reject under all conditions the membership of re-united Germany in NATO.

Bartholomew: Does the GDR regard the formation of a German Confederation as the only possible path towards re-unification?

Ulbricht: Yes, confederation is the shortest and certainly peaceful path to re-unification. Nobody has so far shown any other path acceptable to both German states ... The alternative to reunification is the continuance and further hardening of the partitioning of Germany, and a frightful civil war which would drag all other states into a general nuclear war ...

Bartholomew: Would the GDR agree to the establishment in West Berlin of a UN headquarters which should supervise and guarantee western rights?

Ulbricht: When West Berlin has received the status of a Free City, then there will be no special rights ... We are not in principle opposed to UN participation in the guarantee for the status of a demilitarised West Berlin Free City ... A UN representation in West Berlin would naturally have to see to

NON-AGGRESSION PACT BETWEEN 2 GERMANYS?

The two German states should conclude a non-aggression pact, Walter Ulbricht, Deputy Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, proposed to West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer on May 29th.

The proposal was made in a letter which was delivered by a special courier at Chancellor Adenauer's office in Bonn. The letter stated:

"In view of the danger of civil war on German soil, which would inevitably lead to a nuclear world war, the Government of the German Democratic Republic proposes to the Government of the German Federal Republic the signature of a non-aggression pact. Such a pact would be based on the premise that it would not affect the present membership of the

two German states in existing military coalitions.

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic suggests that the Geneva delegations of the two German states should be authorised to hold preliminary discussions on this subject. I should like to inform you that Dr Lothar Bolz, leader of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic, will receive the necessary authorisation to conduct such discussions.

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic, in its concern for the peaceful future of the German nation, appeals to the Government of the German Federal Republic to put aside all its objections, and authorise its delegation to conduct such discussions."

it that the policy of provocation, obstruction and espionage against the GDR was ended once and for all. What would the Americans say, for instance, if there were in Washington a foreign radio station which broadcast day and night hate propaganda against leading American politicians, and urged Americans to sabotage, espionage and revolt? The American station RIAS situated in West Berlin, in the middle of the territory of the GDR, acts in such a way against the GDR.

Bartholomew: Under what conditions would the GDR agree to the further stationing of western allied troops in West Berlin?

Ulbricht: We believe it is necessary that all foreign troops be withdrawn, not only from West Berlin but also from the whole of Germany. Pending the envisaged conclusion of a peace treaty we should have no objection to the

further presence of foreign troops in West Berlin and in Germany as a whole, provided this was limited with regard to time and numbers...

Bartholomew: Would communications between East Berlin and West Berlin remain open if the GDR should conclude a separate peace treaty?

Ulbricht: Yes, communications between the eastern and western part of Berlin would remain open.

Bartholomew: Are there any concessions which might lead the GDR to consider the reunification of Berlin before a general settlement?

Ulbricht: Democratic Berlin (East Berlin, ed.) is the capital of the German Democratic Republic. There is only one path with regard to re-unification, and that is the re-unification of Germany on the basis of a peace treaty. If Geneva

should make preparations for a peace treaty with Germany, then this would naturally create conditions for a re-unification of Berlin.

In the further course of the interview with Mr Bartholomew, Walter Ulbricht criticised the plan for a separate solution of the Berlin problem tabled in Geneva by US Secretary of State Christian Herter. "This is a repetition of the standpoint of the most extreme circles in West Germany" Ulbricht stated. "The proposals made by Adenauer, Strauss and Brandt mean that the western powers should be dragged into a conflict on account of West Berlin. I cannot imagine that the United States or the American people intend to allow certain militarist circles in West Germany to drag them into a policy of adventurism regarding West Berlin".

DEMOCRATIC GERMANY'S VIEWPOINT

Two Speeches at Geneva Conference

Here are some of the main passages from the speech delivered at the Geneva Foreign Ministers' Conference on May 21st by Dr Lothar Bolz, Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic:

The conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany is not only necessary

in order to draw a final line under World War Two; it is also necessary in order to erect in Germany a sure barrier against World War Three. We regard it as the main task of the peace treaty to prevent a further strengthening of the forces of militarism and revenge in West Germany.

Herr Grewe (West German representative, ed.) has denied here that there are any militarist or revenge-seeking forces in West Germany. The mere fact that a state maintains military forces is of course not militarism. But in West Germany the armed forces are at the service of a policy of revenge, and commanded by generals who recently commanded the armies of aggression; it is impossible to convince anybody that they have peaceful intentions.

Since at present there is no united German state, the peace treaty will have to be concluded with the two existing German states. The German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic are the legal successors of the former German Reich, and as such they represent Germany...

What will happen if a peace treaty should be refused? The two German states will undoubtedly continue to develop in diametrically opposite directions. The working people of the German Democratic Republic would continue with their work of peaceful reconstruction, while in West Germany the forces of German militarism would come to dominate more and more political, economic and cultural life. The re-unification of Germany would become ever more difficult.

(cont. on next page)

CONFERENCE DIARY

May 11th: Foreign Ministers' Conference opens, with official delegations of advisers from the German Democratic Republic and West Germany.

May 12th: Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko asks that Czechoslovakia and Poland, as the first countries overrun by Hitler, should be represented. The West Foreign Ministers say "No".

May 14th: US Secretary of State Herter tables western "package plan" proposing Berlin-wide elections, establishment of an all-German commission (25 West Germans, 10 East Germans), followed in 30 months by all-German elections. The proposals were coupled with suggestion for a zone of limited armaments in central Europe.

May 15th: Gromyko tables draft peace treaty to be concluded with the two existing German states. The peace treaty draft forsee neutralisation of Germany within the present frontiers, a ban on nuclear weapons, the demilitarisation of

West Berlin as a Free City, and the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

May 18th: Gromyko describes western package as "clearly unacceptable", but expresses interest in the proposals for an all-German committee and some features of the zone for limited armaments. Herter describes the Soviet plan to sign a peace treaty "unacceptable both legally and politically". A peace treaty could only be signed with an all-German government.

May 20th: Gromyko expresses readiness to consider any western proposals for amendments to the draft peace treaty.

May 25th: Gromyko proposes that the Big Four should issue a joint statement supporting talks between West Germany and East Germany on re-unification.

May 26th: Herter tables detailed plans for a limited Berlin re-unification, forseeing the retention of a modified occupation regime.

Here are some of the main points from the speech delivered on May 26th by Dr Lothar Bolz:

The Government of West Germany claims that it would be discrimination against Germany if a peace treaty did not give Germany the right to belong to military alliances — meaning the NATO . . . But the whole question of military alliances is tied up with the questions of military strength and armament . . . Germany has its own experiences in this field. (The Versailles Treaty) limited the German Republic to an army of 100,000 men and certain restrictions on armaments. The mistake which was made, however, was that the entire military leadership was taken over from the Kaiser's Germany, and it then had a decisive influence on political developments in Germany. The Kaiser went, but the generals remained. If it had not been

for Hindenburg and Blomberg and the other militarists, there would have been no Hitler dictatorship and no Second World War.

"It would therefore obviously be to the advantage of the German people if the peace treaty laid down that no person could serve in the German armed forces who had been found guilty of war crimes. The German people are today made uneasy by the fact that the West German Wehrmacht is commanded by officers who occupied leading posts in Hitler's criminal war. In contrast, the People's Army of the German Democratic Republic is commanded by men who fought and suffered in the battle against fascism and militarism."

(Foreign Minister Bolz then drew attention to the proposal made by Walter Ulbricht for a non-aggression pact between the two German states, which is reported on page 94.)

GEN ON TWO ARMIES

Spain Vet Gives Facts

Facts and figures on the two armies at present existing in Germany were given at a press conference in Geneva on May 29th by General Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, Deputy Defence Minister of the German Democratic Republic.

General Hoffmann gave the following details of the strength of the armies of the two German states:

1. **The West German Wehrmacht:** According to an American announcement the West German Army is today 235,000 strong. "Our information is that the figure is considerably higher today." All command posts in the West German Wehrmacht are held by generals who held responsible positions under Hitler.

2. **The People's Army of Democratic Germany:** "The People's Army is 90,000 strong, and the German Democratic Republic has no intention of increasing its strength. 84% of the officers are workers and peasants; 80% of the officers did not serve in the Nazi Wehrmacht, 19% were conscripted as soldiers or NCO's in the Wehrmacht, and only 1% served as officers in the Wehrmacht."

Asked about his personal record, General Hoffmann gave the following details:

"I myself have fought against German militarism all my life. I am an engineering worker by trade, and like all the officers and soldiers of the People's Army I would prefer to work in my trade for the development of our socialist economy. I have

learned the trade of a soldier because I feel responsible for defending our Republic, and the peace of the entire German people, against the danger present by German militarism.

"I am proud of the fact that I was able to fight as an officer of the International Brigades in Spain against Prussian militarism, shoulder to shoulder with Britons, Americans, Frenchmen and men from many other nations."

40,000 West German Youth Avoid Conscription

Forty thousand young West Germans have avoided being conscripted into the West German Wehrmacht by emigrating to the German Democratic Republic, it was officially announced in East Berlin on May 24th.

Since conscription was introduced in West Germany in April 1957, young West Germans of military age have been arriving in Democratic Germany at the average rate of about 830 per month, according to the official announcement. All of these young people have been provided with jobs in the German Democratic Republic, where there is full employment, and no conscription.

During the first three months of this year the number of people of all age-groups emigrating from West Germany to East Germany averaged over 6000 monthly. In the first two weeks of May the daily average was 19% higher than in April.

Gag of the Century

"The German generals were the strongest opponents of Hitler's war."

Herr von Eckhardt,
West German Press Chief,
Geneva, May 29th

Young Anti-Nazi Heads Free German Youth

One of the youngest German resistance fighters has just been elected First Secretary of the Free German Youth, Democratic Germany's Youth organisation. He is Horst Schumann, who went actively to work in a resistance organisation in 1940, when he was only 16. He was drawn into the anti-Nazi movement by his father, Georg Schumann, former Communist M.P., who built up one of the toughest and most successful German resistance groups in Leipzig. The Nazis only succeeded in smashing the group in 1944, and Georg Schumann was executed a few weeks before the end of the war.

Immediately after the downfall of Hitler, Horst Schumann formed an anti-fascist youth group in Leipzig, and latter became prominent in the Free German Youth.

W. German Students Anti-A

West German Socialist students voted by a big majority against the nuclear armament of West Germany at a congress in Frankfurt on May 24th.

The congress, called by the Association of Socialist Students, a Social Democratic organisation, approved a resolution making the following points:

1. Immediate freezing of the level of armaments in West Germany.
2. Removal of all nuclear weapons.
3. Abolition of conscription, denazification of the army command, and banning of militarist organisations.
4. Recognition of the Oder-Neisse frontier with Poland.
5. Negotiations on a peace treaty with Germany, and talks between the two German governments.

Right-wing leaders of the West German Social Democratic Party threatened to expel the students responsible from the Social Democratic Party. Dr Karl Mommer, head of parliamentary fraction of the Social Democrats, described the students as "trojan donkeys".

WEST GERMAN MEASLES

Nazi Diplomats Staff West German Foreign Ministry, Embassies and Consulates

If you take a map of the world, and mark in red each city where an old nazi is today working as a West German diplomat, you will find you have given the map a fine case of West German measles.

The vast majority of senior officials of the West German Foreign Ministry and German diplomats abroad are former members of the nazi party who faithfully served Hitler throughout the Second World War.

On these pages we present potted biographies of 40 of these gentlemen, and one lady. It is worth

glancing through these short notes: look what you find:

The West German ambassadors to Paris, Washington, Cairo, Addis Abeba, Rome, Stockholm, New Delhi, and Berne were all members of the nazi party; at least one of the top Foreign Ministry officials is a convicted war criminal, released after serving part of his sentence; other top officials were deeply implicated in mass murder, looting and espionage.

But in Geneva American, French and West German spokesmen have claimed "there is no indication of any renazification in West Germany".

Becker, Dr Walter. West German Ambassador to Cairo.

Nazi Party member and Colonel of the SS. Served in Hitler's Embassies in Brazil, USA and Spain.

Bargen, Dr Werner von. Head of Trade Dept. of West German Foreign Ministry.

Joined Nazi Party in 1933. As head of West European Section of Hitler's Foreign Ministry he participated in the deportation of 15 000 Jews from Belgium.

In 1952 a West German Parliamentary Commission ruled that his record made him unsuitable for diplomatic service. In 1954 he went back to work in the West German Foreign Ministry.

Bidder, Dr Hans. West German Ambassador to Ethiopia.

Nazi Party member. Served during Hitler period in various diplomatic posts in China.

Blankenhorn, Herbert. West German Ambassador to France (temporarily suspended).

Nazi Party member No. 6,997,147. Served as nazi diplomat in Athens, Washington, Helsinki, Berne. At the end of the war he was deported from Switzerland because of his nazi espionage activities there.

Suspended from office in April 1959 after being found guilty in a slander case by a West German court.

Braeutigam, Dr Otto. West German Consul-General in Hong Kong.

Worked during the war as liaison officer between the Ministry for Occupied Eastern Territories and Hitler's HQ. Directly responsible for murder of hundreds of thousands of Jews in eastern Europe.

Suspended from West German Foreign Ministry in 1956 when his record as war criminal came to light. Re-instated in 1958.

Braun, Freiherr Sigismund von. Protocol chief in the West German Foreign Ministry.

Worked throughout the nazi period in responsible diplomatic posts in Paris, Addis Abeba, and the Vatican.

Dittmann, Dr. Herbert. Deputy State Secretary in West German Foreign Ministry.

Nazi Party member No. 4,789,472, worked as nazi diplomat in Moscow, Jerusalem, Teheran. In 1941 became

head of Personnel Dept. for Senior Officials in Nazi Foreign Ministry.

In 1952 a West German Parliamentary Commission ruled that his record made him unsuitable for diplomatic service. In 1953 he was sent as Consul General to Hong Kong; in 1958 he became Deputy State Secretary in Bonn.

Etzdorf, Hasso von. Head of Western Dept. of West German Foreign Ministry.

Nazi Party member No. 3,286,356, and Lieut. Col. of the Storm Troops. From 1938 to 1944 represented Nazi Foreign Ministry on Army Supreme Command. He played a direct part



In West Germany's Foreign Ministry

„Looking for neo-nazis? But we are all good free western democrats here“.

in the execution of French hostages, and the looting of French art treasures.

Gaerte, Dr. Felix. Legation Counsellor in West German Foreign Ministry.

Organised the Hitler Youth in Switzerland in 1933. Later worked as SS Lieutenant in the "SS Racial and Settlement Head Office" where he was responsible for organising the liquidation of Jews.

Gregor, Dr Werner. West German Ambassador to Tunisia.

Nazi consul in Glasgow. Expelled from Britain for implication in espionage.

Grewe, Dr Wilhelm. West German Ambassador in the USA.

Joined Nazi Party in 1933. Professor at the Nazi College for Politics in Berlin.

Hellmann, Anton. Official in Trade Dept. of West German Foreign Ministry.

Member of Nazi Party, local party leader in Katowice, Poland.

Herwarth von Bittenfeld, Dr. Hans. West German Ambassador in London.

Worked as Nazi diplomat in Moscow. During the war served on the staff of the "Vlassov Army" composed of Russian Quisling troops, and trained special Nazi sabotage groups.

Holleben, Werner von. West German Consul in Boston, USA.

During the war he served as personal aide to the Nazi governor in occupied Czechoslovakia.

Junker, Dr Werner. West German Ambassador to Argentina.

Nazi diplomat in China, press chief of the China Group of the Nazi Party abroad.

Kasler, Dr Rudolf. Official in West German Foreign Ministry.

Member of Nazi Party. "District Group Legal Adviser" of Nazi Party in Denmark.

Keller, Dr Ruprecht von. Legation Counsellor in West German Foreign Ministry.

Nazi Party member No. 8,012,248. Member of Marine Storm Troops. From 1938 Aide to Director of the Political Dept. of Hitler's Foreign Ministry.

Klaiber, Dr. Manfred. West German Ambassador in Rome.

Nazi party member, served as Nazi diplomat in Paris, Pretoria, Batavia, Belgrade and Ankara.

Korth, Dr Georg. West German Ambassador in Costa Rica.

Nazi diplomat in South Africa, Portugal.

Loeper, Hermann. Head of Chancery at West German Embassy in Pretoria.

Nazi party member, leading in Hitler's Foreign Ministry.

Luedde-Neurath, Kurt. West German Minister to Haiti.

Legation Secretary at Nazi Embassy in Tokio throughout Second World War.

Marchtaler, Hans-Ulrich von. West German Ambassador in Sweden.

Nazi Party member, worked as diplomat in Budapest, Tokio.

Melchers, Dr Wilhelm. West German Ambassador in India.

Nazi Party member No. 7,077,242. Nazi diplomat in Teheran, Haifa, Berne, later Head of Near East Section of Hitler's Foreign Ministry.

Merfels, Josef. West German Consul in Izmir, Turkey.

Nazi Party member, "group leader" of Nazi Party in Albania.

Mohr, Dr Ernst Guenther. West German Ambassador in Switzerland.

Nazi party member, worked as diplomat in occupied Holland where he played a leading role in murder of Dutch Jews.

Mohrmann, Anton. West German Minister in Columbia.

Worked as Nazi diplomat in Bucharest, Vatican, Madrid, Sofia.

Muehlen, Ewald. West German Press Attaché in Belgium.

"Group Leader" of the Nazi Party in Denmark.

Nostiz, Gottfried von. Legation Counsellor in "West" Dept. of West German Foreign Ministry.

Nazi Party member 8,156,544. Served as Nazi diplomat in Austria and Switzerland. At the end of the war he was deported from Switzerland because of his espionage activities there.

Nuesslein, Dr. Official of Personnel Dept. of West German Foreign Ministry.

Nazi Party member No. 4,628,997. Nazi Chief Public Prosecutor in German-occupied Prague. Sentenced to 20 years imprisonment by Czechoslovak court in 1947 as war criminal, deported to West Germany in 1955.

Richthofen, Freiherr von. West German Minister to Saudi Arabia.

Officer of the Nazi storm troops.

Schlitter, Oskar. Embassy Counsellor in West German Foreign Ministry.

Joined Nazi Party in 1933, and worked in Nazi Embassy in London. Re-entered diplomatic service after the war, but was suspended in 1955 after his wife had publicly described Britain as "enemy territory". Re-instated in 1958.

Schwarzmann, Dr Hans. Legation Counsellor in West German Foreign Ministry.

Nazi Party member No. 3,151,913, worked as diplomat in German-occupied Denmark and France. Accomplice in deportation of French Jews.

Simonis, Susanne. West German Consul in Glasgow.

MORE DOPE ON DIPLOMATS

Details of the Nazi records of 80 diplomats today occupying responsible positions in the West German foreign service are given in a 30-page pamphlet in English published by the Committee for German Unity in Berlin.

To get your copy of this pamphlet, clip the coupon below, and send it in, together with an International Reply Coupon to help meet the cost of postage. This free offer does not apply to readers in the German Democratic Republic.

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(Cross out line which does not apply)

Name

Address

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Worked in Nazi Embassy in Tokio, gave nazi propaganda talks on Tokio Radio.

Stelzer, Dr Gerhard. Legation Counsellor at West German Embassy in India.

Worked as nazi diplomat in Poland and Rumania.

Strachwitz, Dr Rudolf. West German Ambassador to the Vatican.

Worked as nazi diplomat in Washington, Paris, Budapest. During the war was official in the Ministry for Occupied Eastern Territories. At the end of the war he fled to Argentina.

Thomson, Dr Henning. Official in Political Dept. of West German Foreign Ministry.

Worked during World War Two in German Embassy in Dublin as official of Nazi Counter-Espionage (SD).

Truetzschler von Falkenstein, Dr Heinz. Head of Cultural Dept. of West German Foreign Ministry.

Nazi Party member No. 8,183,952. Worked in Hitler's Foreign Ministry as author of nazi "White Books" justifying nazi acts of aggression.

In 1952 a West German Parliamentary Commission ruled that his record made him "unsuitable for diplomatic employment abroad".

Walther, Dr. Gebhardt von. West German Ambassador to Brazil.

Worked as nazi diplomat in Moscow, London, Tripolis.

Weiz, Dr Gerhart. West German Ambassador to Argentina.

Worked as nazi diplomat in Berne and Buenos Aires.

Welck, Wolfgang Freiherr von. West German Ambassador to Spain.

Worked as nazi diplomat in Moscow, London and Budapest.

Werz, Dr Luipold. Embassy Counsellor in West German Embassy in Madrid.

During the war served as nazi consul in Portuguese East Africa, directing from here the entire nazi Fifth Column in South Africa.

A School in Democratic Germany

By K. Thissen

Probably none of you have ever heard of the little town of Neuruppin in the German Democratic Republic. It is a small country town nearly 50 miles from Berlin and has a population of 36,000. There are five schools in our little town. There are, of course, no school fees; grants are given to the older pupils, in fact.

I would like to tell you about one of these schools — the Alexander Pushkin School, named after the great Russian poet. Most of our schools are named after famous people. Ours is still one of the very rare schools where only boys are taught, but after the summer holidays we will also be teaching girls. This seems to me far better for school discipline. We teach 700 boys here, "we" being twenty-three teachers.

The economic development of our state has posed some very important problems for our schools. The main one, which you may have heard about, is the introduction of polytechnical education here in Democratic Germany. During the last year of elementary school we now give our pupils some instruction in manual work — such as the use of hand and machine tools — and acquaint them with various industrial processes; with technical drawing and with modern agricultural techniques. This practical work is closely linked up with some of the classroom subjects; in this way we are able to bridge the gap between the theory of our lessons and the practice of real life.

Once a week our thirteen to fifteen year-old pupils work for four hours in a nationally-owned factory nearby which produces equipment for fire stations, or on a cooperative farm. Of course, they are not allowed to do

any heavy work or any welding or grinding.

All the children are very much interested in these activities and they are already more alert as regards their school work. The workers are also always ready to help the children, now that they have seen that they do not hinder production but are really learning.

Our ten and eleven year-olds work in the school workshop for a few hours a week. This is a bright, spacious room with workbenches, vises, drills and every other tool imaginable which is needed for work with wood or metal. You should just see what assurance and satisfaction the youngsters have when they use these tools and how proud they are of the little coal shovels or picture frames which they themselves have made. They compare the present scheme favourably with the old study plan where they never knew what work and production meant at all except from hearsay; they understand this new way of education.

Aside from the half-day in socialist production the school schedule is of course full to bursting point with subjects you all know from your own schools. But there is a difference. And that is that in these lessons the polytechnical element is not forgotten. Our 13 to 15 year-old pupils have thirty-seven hours of schooling a week (including the half-day in a factory or on a farm). They all learn German and Russian and the best ones learn English as well. Then there are mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography, history, drawing and sport. For physics, chemistry, biology and drawing there are special rooms

and laboratories with all the necessary equipment.

The boys' favourite rooms are the spacious gymnasium and the school cinema. Sport comes high on the list in our school. We have five football teams that have already won a lot of prizes and are well-known everywhere in the district.

When lessons are over, our pupils have plenty of opportunities to work in fields which interest them. There are school clubs and what we call the "pioneer houses", that is, the clubs of the children's organisation, where they can play or work with their hobbies. Here you would find most of our pupils together with their teachers and the Young Pioneer leaders in the afternoons, after homework for the next day has been completed. The children of working parents are thus always in the care of a well-trained staff.

During the summer holidays our boys can find rest and recreation in vacation camps and youth hostels. My 7th Form is now diligently preparing for their examinations at the end of the term, for they all want to spend a fortnight with me at the seashore of the Baltic.

Actually, only a very few boys are not promoted in our schools. I can assure you, however, that the level of education in Democratic Germany is far higher than in West Germany. We know this because many pupils who studied there have come to our schools, and we can thus compare what has been learned here and there. We teachers here are always on friendly terms with the children. And this, I think, is one of the important reasons for our educational successes in the German Democratic Republic.

BERLIN NOTEBOOK

Non-journalists sometimes assume that the life of a journalist is all beer and skittles, with lots of press conferences at which the gentlemen of the press "meet such important people". From many years of experience I should like to assure all and sundry that press conferences in the main are a greatly over-rated pastime, whether in the capitalist countries or in the socialist countries: and to be quite candid I should like to say that for pure dullness press conferences in the socialist countries often overtake and surpass those in the western world.

Slow Train

But I would gladly travel all night standing in the corridor of a slow train to attend the press conference which has just been proposed by a spokesman of the People's Army in Democratic Germany. He proposed that the generals of the West German Wehrmacht and the generals of the People's Army of the German Democratic Republic should be presented to the international press at such a conference.

The reason for his proposal was the odd remark made by Herr von Eckhardt, West German government press-chief, who threw out the suggestion at Geneva on May 20th that the generals in both the German armies should allow their records to be scrutinised. I can only assume that Herr von Eckhardt, when he made the suggestion, was either drunk, or a victim of his own propaganda, because if he took a quiet look at the files he would be able to assure himself that every single general of the West German Wehrmacht served with high rank in Hitler's Wehrmacht, and that a number of them have served prison sentences for war crimes. (Details of their records were reproduced in GERMAN REPORT dated March 27th 1959, a copy of which we shall be glad to send to Herr von Eckhardt or anyone else interested.)

Resistance Record

In the People's Army of Democratic Germany, on the other hand, there is today not a single general who held a command in Hitler's Wehrmacht. On the contrary, every single general has a fine resistance record.

So the proposed international press conference would be a real riot: but I fear that Herr von Eckhardt will not use his influence to help arrange it.

By John Peet

But I can hear some well-informed readers asking "Isn't it true that there used to be some old Wehrmacht generals in the People's Army in Democratic Germany?"

Yes, there were. A small number of old-time German officers who had held commands in the Wehrmacht were employed in various administrative posts when the People's Army was first formed. All of these men joined the Free Germany Movement in the Soviet Union before the end of the war, and played an active part in the defeat of Hitler, and most of them had been sentenced to death in absentia by the nazis. Today, except for two solitary colonels, they have all either reached retiring age, or have taken other jobs.

Campaign

In the early 1920's, when the province of Bavaria was a happy hunting ground for premature fascists, the famous Berlin radical magazine "Die Weltbuehne" started a very successful campaign: "Travellers! Stay Away from Bavaria".

Since Bavaria is one of Germany's favourite holiday areas, the campaign had a considerable effect. And this has suggested to us that now the holiday season is coming round again, readers of GERMAN REPORT who had thought of taking a holiday trip down the Rhine might reconsider, and might stay away from West Germany. You would not have gone to nazi Germany for a holiday: why go to West Germany, where the same old gang are running things?

For an example, just read on.

Many readers will recall the case of Herr Ludwig Zind, West German teacher who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment last year for publicly proclaiming that "far too few Jews were gassed". He escaped serving his prison sentence by leaving suddenly for Egypt. This disgraceful but typical case is still having repercussions. Here they are:

Repercussion 1: The judge who sentenced Herr Zind, for instance, and the prosecutor who handled the case, have had to be transferred away from Offenburg because they were exposed there to continual insults and threats from old nazis.

Repercussion 2: The Province of Baden-Wuerttemberg has had to earmark 22,000 marks (nearly £ 2000) to pay Herr Zind his pension as a teacher when he reaches the retir-

ing age of 65. "We would not cancel his pension even if he had committed murder" said an official.

Repercussion 3: Frau Zind has applied to the province authorities for a special pension for herself as an "act of grace", since all the family reserves were used up to defend the nasty anti-Semite. The authorities are considering the matter.

Klier Case

You may recall that early this year there was a rash of anti-Semitic outbreaks in West Germany, including the smearing of the Dusseldorf synagogue with swastikas. West German politicians immediately rushed out with announcements that this was all a Communist plot to discredit West Germany in the eyes of the world (as if anything further was needed to do this).

When they found that the world was not taking very much notice of their claims, they proceeded to use the old and tried method of staging a frame-up. Helmut Klier, a young Dusseldorf worker, who had been active in the Communist Party before it was banned, was suddenly arrested, and the police officially announced that he had been responsible for painting the swastikas.

But they had not done the framing carefully enough: they had got Klier in jail, but they had no evidence. On May 27th, after keeping him in prison for over four months without presenting any charges, they finally had to release him on bail pending trial. The 26-page indictment which they had taken four months to cook up did not contain any reference at all to the synagogue affair for which he had been arrested: it simply charged him with progressive political activity.

Bang Complex

Satirists are in a bad way these days, since their satires have a sad habit of coming true. This at least is the conclusion reached by American satirist Jules Feiffer, in an article published in the "New York Herald Tribune" on May 22nd. Here is one of the examples which he cites:

"Satire doesn't stand a chance against reality any more. For example, no satirist in his right mind would dare dream up . . . the recent theory that we should give the West Germans nuclear weapons so that they won't get to feel like second-class citizens and thus grow hostile. A sort of megatonic psychotherapy."

To which there is nothing to add.